

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1804.

[No. 1043.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In bds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sagum bds. tierces and bls.
Cognac
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Pianos in kegs, boxes and jars,
Pies in kegs and frails,
One in Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
—Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Blotches, blue Frizzes,
Calmucos, Russes, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tith Linens, Stiles do.
Qinaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Mellin and Muffin Handkerchiefs,
India Muffins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats, and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

July 20.

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of **GROCERIES**
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of super quality,
Loaf, Lump and Maccovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Alpice, race and ground Ginger,
Fg Blue and Polano Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leeper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Smith Segars,
Pearl-Bailey and Rice,
Shot off steel,
F and F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
mills,

Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
out for the supplying of private families,
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
little in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
favor him with their custom.

June 11.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to leave this place early next fall,
has for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK ON HAND, consisting of a handsome se-
lection of

DRY GOODS
adapted to the present season. — All persons
having claims against him are requested to present
them for settlement, and those indebted to him
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

JUST ARRIVED,

From Nassau, New Providence, and for Sale
on board the sch'r Parly, Henry Mood, master,
at Lawrafon and Smoot's wharf, a small cargo of
Fresh Pine Apples.

Only thirteen days taken from the trees.
July 12.

WANTED,

At the Navy Yard, Washington,

A quantity of the following articles,
VIZ.

5 inch Oak Plank,
4 1/2 inch do.
3 inch do.
2 inch do.
3 inch yellow pine }
Plank, } Lengths from thirty
2 1/2 inch do. } feet upwards.
2 inch do.
Locust Trinnails, of 18 and 24 inches long.
Locust Timber, in the log.
Cedar do. do.
Beams of Yellow Pine and Oak Knees of va-
rious sizes.

Proposals for supplying the whole or any part
of the materials, specifying the particulars and
the lowest price, will be received by the sub-
scriber until the first day of August next.

THOS. TINGEY.

Navy Yard, Washington,
July 10, 1804.
N. B. All further information which may be
required can be obtained, on application being
made at the Construction's Office.

The Subscribers

HAVE left or mislaid two NOTES, negoti-
able at the Bank of Alexandria, dated the 11th
of June, 1804, at sixty days date, payable to
Messrs. Lawrafon and Smoot, one for three hun-
dred dollars, and one for four hundred dollars.—
Those notes were intended to be delivered to
Messrs. Lawrafon and Smoot, but it appears they
have not received them, we have therefore deli-
vered them notes for the like sum and of same
date. This is to forewarn any person from at-
tempting to pass or receive said notes, as they
are a nullity and will not be paid, and their not
being endorsed by Messrs. Lawrafon and Smoot,
renders them of no value to the holder, they be-
ing returned, will oblige

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

July 16.

NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the next Le-
gislature of Virginia, praying the establishment
of a *Branch of the Bank of Virginia*, and an in-
crease of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous
to the Town of Alexandria.
Fairfax, July 12.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the sub-
scriber on Wolfe street, having every conveni-
ence for a genteel family, with a large produc-
tive garden; the situation healthy and the house
remarkably cool in the summer season. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23.

ANDREW.

A reward of *Thirty Dollars* is offered to any
person for apprehending and securing the said fel-
low in a jail out of the state, so that I get him
again—*Twenty Dollars* if secured in like manner
within the district of Columbia, or at the distance
of 40 miles from home, and *Ten Dollars*, with
reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in
the jail of Fairfax or Loudoun. Andrew ab-
sconded on the night of the 7th instant; he is a
bright Mulatt, about 27 years of age, rather
low of stature, squat and thick made, broad shoul-
ders, and short dark hair; has one or more scars
on his back from a scald when young; wore when
he went away, a tickenburg shirt, a pair of nan-
keen overalls, striped silk jacket, a hat and pair
of old shoes, and of late wore suspenders; he is
fond of liquor and much addicted to gaming for-
ward and assuming, very artful, and will attempt
to pass for a free white man. He is a good cook
and washer, understands business about a house as
a waiter, and will probably offer himself as such;
he is also a good mower, and is capable of
other plantation work. He has a free mother in
Georgetown, and I suspect he may for a time
endeavour to secrete himself there or about the
neighbourhood. A Mulatto man by the name of
Ned belonging to Mr. Thos. Blincoe, of Loudoun
county, was missing the next day, and it is supposed
they are gone off together. All masters of
vessels and others are forewarned from harbouring
or carrying off the above slave.

William S. Belt,

On the Church Road, Loudoun County.

July 11.

law 3.

OLD FRUIT STORE.

The Advertiser has for Sale, at his Store on
Prince street, a variety of

Fruit—Nuts—Groceries, &c.
VIZ.

Fresh LEMONS—imported in the
brig Neptune direct from Lisbon; Limes,
Oranges, Figs, Raisins, pickered Prunes,
&c. &c.

Soft shell'd Almonds, English Wal-
nuts, &c.

Holland Gin of a superior quality,
Cognac Brandy, W. I. and country Rum, Ma-
deira and Teneriffe Wine, loaf, lump and brown
Sugar, Molasses, best Green Coffee, Teas of dif-
ferent qualities, &c.

Smithfield Bacon Hams,

Venison, Shad and Herrings, (intended for
family use, and put up with particular attention,)
Codfish, Mackerel, &c. &c.

Thomas Simms.

July 5.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hds. Maccovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,
20 hds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 co. old Port
4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry, and
4 pipes Brussels
3 hds. green Copperas,
4 hds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hds. Medder,
2 hds. Allam, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery
Line.

May 29.
FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,
Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market—West Ind-
and New England Rum by the hhd. or larger
French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bls. nice Spa-
nish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box
or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, soft
shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts,
Raisins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Limes,
Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,
of a small size, &c.

July 5.
FRESH FRUIT
Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Joseph Dymon's store, Prince street.)
Has this day received, per the brig
Neptune, from Lisbon,

LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,
800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. English Walnuts,
10 boxes of preserved Prunes,
And some Sweet Meats,
All which are in excellent order, and the best
ever brought to this port.

Just received, per the brig Jo-
annah, from Newburyport, a few tierces first
quality STEWED POTATOES.

July 5.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-
scription of

The Harbour of St. John's,
in

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British island; concluding with fun-
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty
Established there—well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the
last Winter.

TERMS—The work shall be printed on fine
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay Four Shillings.

Subscriptions received at this Office.
July 12.

For Freight or Charter,
To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The BRIG
COMMERCE,

JOHN HARPER, Master.
She is in complete order and ready for sea, bur-
then 1250 bls. Apply to the master on board,
or to M. CLEAN and WINTERBURY.

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in the United States or
the West-Indies,

The sch'r **BETSEY,**
Tholenah Barry, Master.

Will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.
Apply to the master on board, or to
M. CLEAN and Winterbery.

Who have for sale, at their store on Union street,
24 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
15 hds. St. Croix Sugar,
15 bls. Phila. Loaf, } SUGARS,
10 do. Lump }
Imperial Tea by the qr. chest,
Mels and prime Pork by the barrel,
Do. Beef,
50 bags black Pepper,
10 bls. 4th proof Peach Brandy,
10 pipes, 7 half pipes at 5 quarter casks Ma-
deira Wine,
Salt in sacks, Porter in bls.
Ravens Duck, Spanish Segars, &c.

July 19.

For BOSTON,
The Sloop POLLY,

S. Dunham, Master:
300 bls. FREIGHT will be
taken on moderate terms, if immediate applica-
tion is made to the captain on board at Mer-
chant's Wharf, or to

Henry K. May and Co.

Who have for sale—Prime and Cargo Beef,
prime Pork, Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Holland Gin, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,
Jamaica Rum, heavy black Pepper, Pimento,
and London Market Madeira Wine,

July 3.

For Freight or Charter,
The Sloop Columbia,

burden about 500 bls.
Thos. R. Gardner, Master:
Apply to J. G. LADD.
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons
High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

For Freight or Charter,
To Europe or the W. Indies,

The fire, fast sailing
Brig JOANNA,
John Rutherford, Master:
burthen 1100 barrels. Equipt of
Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

June 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

Absconded from his master's service on Wednes-
day morning the 18th inst.

NEGRO JERRY,
about five feet four inches high, 21 or 22 years
of age, very black, and down look, but pleasing
when spoken to; his clothing a round blue cas-
simer jacket, check shirt and oblong trousers, a
new wool hat, and a round iron collar about his
neck well rivetted on. The above reward will
be paid to any person for taking him up and se-
curing him so that I get him again, and reason-
able charges if brought home.

Wm. Patterson.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned
from harbouring or carrying him off, as they
will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the
law.

July 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King street,

REPORTS
Of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme
Court of the United States, in August and De-
cember Terms, 1801, and February Term, 1803.

By William Cranch,
Attendant Judge of the Circuit Court of the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

July 14.

A Tan Yard for Sale,
In a good situation in the country to purchase
Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Tuesday's Sales,

2 Bales Gazzanahs,
1 do Garrahs,
1 Trunk Bandana,
Mens Women and Childred Shoes &c. &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.

July 21.

Public Sale.

On the 25th instant, will be fold on the premises, that valuable STORE and LOT of GROUND

on King, between Fairfax and Royal Streets, at present occupied by Mr. William Oxley. The land of the above property is equal to any in town. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

July 13.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,

MEMOIRS

OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00
Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

THE MEMBERS

Of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire in buildings in the state of Virginia, are requested to meet at Gadsby's on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, in order to appoint a deputy to represent them in the approaching general meeting at Richmond and to give him instructions.

July 20.

MOLASSES.

JUST LANDED, thirteen hds. of Grenada Molasses, from on board the sloop Polly, at Ramsay's wharf, and for sale by

John Tucker.

ALSO, 1500 bushels Turk's Island SALT, on-board said vessel.

July 20.

A YOUNG MAN

Wanted in a store. It will be necessary for him to be well recommended, and of reputable connections.

Apply to the Printer.

July 19.

BEEF.

Five Hundred lbs. NAVY BEEF for sale by the subscribers on very moderate terms,
Henry K. May and Co.

July 16.

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman; For one well acquainted with Cooking, Washing and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16.

The subscriber will RENT and give immediate occupancy of his HOUSE and LOT.

Alexander Henderson.

July 12.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN with two children, one three years old the other thirteen months. she can be well recommended.

Apply to the Printer.

July 17.

Mullins, Fans and Hardware.

THE subscribers have received a consignment of India Mullins, Canton Fans, and Hardware consisting of Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen-knives, Scissors, Razors, &c. which will be sold low.

John and Thos. Vowell.

June 23.

NOTICE.

In the case of JOSIAH WATSON, A BANKRUPT.

The creditors who have proved their debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Josiah Watson of the town of Alexandria, are desired to meet the Commissioners in the said commission named, and the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on the 27th day of the present month, at John Gadsby's City Tavern, in the town of Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to affirm to or dissent from the said assignee commencing, prosecuting, or sending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and also to his commencing, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs.

As matters of importance will be submitted to the creditors, it is hoped they will be punctual in their attendance.

James M. M'Rea,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Alex. July 18.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE statement to which we alluded in Saturdays Courier, as being taken from a back country print in the National Intelligencer, which speaks it is said the voice of government, is, as we have there stated, a very manifest attempt to impose upon the public understanding. It puts into comparison, for the purpose of shewing a great inequality between them, the public expenditures of two periods of time, during which the demands for expenditure were extremely unequal. What would be thought of a writer in England who should attempt to impose upon the people by instituting a comparison between the expenses of four years of war and four years of a long continued peace establishment?—Why he would be at once set down by every man as either a fool or impostor. Yet to that or the like effect is the statement to which we allude. It first takes the appropriations made for eight years and a half in this way.

1st. The four last years of President Washington's administration.

2d. The four years of Mr. Adams's administration.

For the first of these he makes the appropriations to be 28,098,235

For the second, 44,936,906

By which he makes the appropriations of Mr. A greater than those of President Washington by 16,838,671

Here he stoops up the head of appropriations, leaving those of Mr. Jefferson, which one would expect to see stated, entirely out of the comparison: but he turns on his heel and says, "but to make it appear still plainer, the following statement will be useful."—and then he takes up the principal of the national debt as this criterion, and then leaves the Washington administration out of the comparison. As the low cunning of this evades cursory observation, it must in justice be brought to view. The calculator first makes one head to shew President Adams in a disadvantageous comparison with Washington, and then shifts to another head to shew him in a disadvantageous comparison with Mr. Jefferson. And to this end he first states the addition made to the national debt during the administration of Mr. Adams, and then takes the two years and a half which have passed of the present administration, and calculating the whole residue of the four years at the same rate as the two and a half that are past, he makes the difference in favor of Mr. Jefferson's administration to be 24,021,333 dollars.—A very striking part of this very unfair statement is, that the calculator computes the expenses of the year and a half of Mr. Jefferson's administration which is to come, by the ratio of the two years and a half which are past. Though he must have known and his copyist at Washington actually had before his eyes, the grant lately made by congress (at the special demand of the President) of a large sum to equip an armament against Tripoli, and the act of Congress for raising that sum by additional duties.—Our readers will see in this one thing alone an abstract of the whole practice of the anti-federal agents and writers.

According to this statement, however, supposing it were true, and supposing Mr. Jefferson's ensuing year and a half were to be as shrivelled with economies as the two and a half that are past, the difference between the several expenditures of the different presidents would after all be but as follows:—President Washington expended more than President Jefferson by 8,375,625 dollars; President Adams expended more than President Jefferson by 24,021,333.

Now if there be any one who once knew and has thought it convenient to forget, we call upon him to remember, and if there be any who did not know it before, we inform him now, that the presidency of Mr. Jefferson has been one continuity of external peace and internal tranquility, save verbal political bickerings. The last years of the administration of Washington were of a different complexion. A wicked, artful, ferocious, firebrand enemy, under the specious pretext of friendship and alliance, aimed a deadly blow at the internal tranquility of the Union; indeed at its existence as a free nation. The emissaries of France, (French, English, and Irish) leagued with the agents of Jacobinism natives and traitorous to their country, were then industriously employed in exciting disaffection to this young government, in disseminating the principles of France with the holy right of insurrection throughout this country; did all they could to force or to trepan our then government into a league with the blood stained rulers of France; and actually attempted to levy an army for France in the heart of this country—an army of Americans. In combination and congruity with these designs, an insurrec-

tion was excited in the western country; a man now high in executive trust and favor being at the head of it. But why mention him, since the insurrection was the work and the glory of the whole faction collectively. Were that dangerous crisis to come across this country, in this our present wane of executive vigor, during which the energies of the country decay while its mind runs into madness, we should soon be under the control of France and under the dominion of Bonaparte. The wisdom of Washington's counsels, and the unshaken integrity of his soul, saved this country from that worst of deaths. But wisdom and valor cannot act in full physical force without the aid of money. The great, illumined mind, to be sure was there to direct and to decide, and the brave heart to lead to victory; but the arms of bone and muscle, and the arms of steel were wanting; and soldiers are not to be had, even in this free and patriotic country, without expense. An army was necessary, and an army did march. The firm clemency of Washington alone prevented its being employed in the business of death. If this and other services which kept America out of intestine and foreign, perhaps endless war, or saved us from subjugation to France, cost the country so much more than the kind of peace which we now enjoy as to make it a matter of regret to Americans, they have to blame not the Washington administration but the men whose traitorous conduct induced the necessity of arming. That very peace, on the fruits of which the present administration plumes itself, and upon the strength of which the Anti-Federal agents make such fine calculations of economies, is greatly owing to the expenditure of that money. Thus the arts of those men turn the thing to double advantage—setting off as their own doing the savings of peace, and heightening their merit by a comparison with the expenditure by which former administrations had established that peace.

In the administration of President Adams, the call for an army was no less urgent; and a navy (a very strong one too,) became necessary, for the safety of our commerce, for the security of our sea ports, for the honor of our flag, and for the character of our country. Let any one look back to the proud the lofty eminence on which America stood at that day, and then at the contemptible figure we make at this; let him recollect the daring insults, the dishonest injuries, and the ruffian wrongs huddled upon our ships and citizens, in quick succession, by France; and then let him remember the issue. Let him call to mind the noble achievements of our officers and mariners; of Truxton, McNeil, &c. which for so many, equalled those of our bold prognosticators, the master mariners of the globe. Let him behold in retrospect the haughty, ferocious, bloody regicide, his arts defeated by the wisdom and intrepidity of Washington; his maritime arms fluted from the face of the ocean, and himself compelled to a humiliating compromise, by that navy; then let him look to the despicable figure we cut at this day; to the insults we endure; to the injuries done to our commerce; to the stains every day diving deeper and deeper into the grain of our flag; to our nation dishonored; to our ships made the butts, not only for licentious outrage and pillage, but for the finger of scorn to point at; inasmuch that "There goes a Yankee"—"we'll have some fun with Jonathan"—"Hawl away; he is but an American"—is the word on board every scoundrel pirate or privateer. Let him read the details of insult, plunder, and capture in almost every day's paper; let him compare the one administration with the other, estimate the incurable evils on one side with the expense and the attendant benefits on the other; and then let him lay his hand upon his heart, and say, with the same truth as if he were standing for judgment before Heaven, which is the greater grievance, honourable character and security of person and property, with some expense on one hand; or on the other, a miserable saving—a quid of parsimony, (the word economy is disgraced by being applied to such things) accompanied by national disgrace and individual loss. The great source of our national strength, and that which gives full effect and copious flow to its other sources, is commerce. If we have not commerce, it is but in vain that our industry shall make our rich lands bring forth plenty. All that adorns life, and renders it elegant and comfortable, is done by commerce: Shall that be neglected then, and left to perish under the spoiler's hand, that one man, or one set of men, may be considered as mighty peaceable and economical. The farmer and planter are as much benefited, and therefore as much bound to protect commerce as the merchant. In-

deed, both of them are indebted to it for existence. This country now contains five millions of people. By dividing the expenditure among them, we shall find, that for the maintenance of their internal peace and security, their independence, their national honor, and their commerce, in the time of Washington, each individual paid one dollar and sixty six cents, in four years—that is to say, forty cents a year: And for the chastisement of the French encroachers, in the presidency of Mr. Adams, four dollars and eighty cents, in four years—that is, one dollar and twenty cents per annum each, more than they now pay for national disgrace, commercial ruin, maritime insignificance, shame, and the bankruptcy of thousands, under the economy of Mr. Jefferson. It would be better that wealth had no existence, and that people had nothing beyond a bare support, so they might preserve their honor and independence, than that their wealth should become the pandar of political pollution, or be made the instrument at once of national deception and national disgrace. And surely it were better that every individual in the country subscribed one or two dollars every year, than that the pride and the honorable feeling of the nation should be starved down with penury, or chased away by the mumping cant of beggary and pretence. Lazarus, when laid covered over with sores at the rich man's door, was no thing to the spectacle which our parsimonists (economists they are not) would make of this nation. To those who really love republican government, it can be no pleasing sight to see the once august and admirable republic of America walking about with a poor-box and a brief in its hand, thrusting its sore leg in the face of passers by to excite compassion, begging alms, and saying to individuals as they pass "Your charity for the honor of the republic." Yet this would be better than to let her perish, or to feel as well as hear the poor mouth she makes every moment through her present organs. "Forty cents a year, or one dollar and twenty cents a year," extra for the safety and honour of one's country!! Why the sum could be raised by private subscription, upon a much less worthy or necessary cause; a few "benevolent and well disposed persons who have hearts to feel for the afflicted," could make a collection to that amount, in as short time, as they make a collection for blind bag-pipers at country hops in Ireland. Oh America, America! what art thou come to when in the hour that cast your eyes which way you will, all around you calls for every thing that is great and magnanimous counsel and in action, nothing is to be heard from you but the pitiful pig-whine of beggary and distress, issuing from your dearest organ—your pocket; like the doleful little voice of Master Jackey, crying out, help, help!" from the satchel of a ventriloquist.

Thus it appears that the saving of which the present administration and its agents so loudly and triumphantly boast, has produced consequences at which they ought to tremble, and that the waste of which they continually accuse the former administrations has produced consequences at which if they have any feeling, they ought to blush. Of all things, if they are wise, they will avoid comparisons with their predecessors. Censuring them as they do, the act as absurdly as Queen Elizabeth, who was vain and amorous, though jealous of her reputation for beauty though hideously ugly, had the weakness to be continually extorting from foreign ambassadors, and from her slaves and courtiers, compliments to her own face and person by comparison with the most celebrated beauties of whom she could hear; and who was ever more wringing from her servile dependents acknowledgments of the superiority of her charms to those of the incomparable Mary Queen of Scotland, whom she hated, and for whose blood she thirsted not a little on account of her consciousness of personal inferiority, and whom she at last put to death, under the influence of the malignant jealousy with which the unparalleled beauty of that lovely princess inspired in her savage bosom.

We cannot dismiss this article without remarking one more unfair part of the calculation. Mr. Adams is debited for the whole first cost of the ships, but is allowed credit only for what they brought at public sale. Every one can judge of the quality of this part of the transaction. Bad as it is, however, it is but a trifle compared with the rest. Something like the mark of a wet finger on the face of a chimney sweeper.

Upon the whole, the question is whether this President or that expenditure most money, but whether the security, independence and the honor of the state rendered such or such expenses necessary.

President Washington was wrong in suppressing the rebellious insurrection in the west, and keeping the country in a state of prosperous neutrality, by presenting a strong arm and a resolute front to foreign intrigue and foreign threat, then his expenditures so far were wrong also; but if otherwise, they were right; and it is mere peddling fraud and diabolical wrong, to impeach his making them. If Mr. Adams was wrong in repelling the aggressions of the French, and returning their insults, assaults and plunders with hard knocks and in bringing them to reason by force, when he could not by argument, then his expenditures were vicious, and he deserves reprehension for them; but if otherwise, he deserves the thanks of the country for his wise, politic, spirited, and honorable appropriation of their treasure. In like manner, if Mr. Jefferson is right in suffering our ships to be pillaged, our fellow-citizens maltreated, insulted, robbed; and imprisoned, at the will, and to gratify the caprice, the malice or the avarice of aliens—if he suffers individuals of our country to be brought to bankruptcy, and by doing so permits general bankruptcy to be hazarded; if he tamely permits the country in the persons of many of its citizens, to be weakened by the nose every day that a yard of canvas sails from our coasts; and if training his christian feelings, he makes the country, over which he presides, at every stroke it receives on "one cheek to turn the other also;" if (we say) he is right in all this, then he is right in his *economies*.

But if on the contrary, the honor, the security, the independence, the character and the commerce of the country are worth preserving, and he suffers them to be lost in order to get a hollow credit of saving and popularity, then is his conduct highly censurable, his public parsimony criminal, and his administration a sore evil to this country: while at the same time those partisans of his measures who endeavor to make his character illustrious by trumpeting forth his *economies*, are guilty of treachery to the country, and though they perhaps do not know it, of treachery to him also.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

NEW-YORK, JULY 17.

On Saturday last the remains of ALEXANDER HAMILTON were committed to the grave with every possible testimony of respect and sorrow. That distant readers may form some idea of what passed on this mournful occasion, we shall here present them with a regular and correct account of the whole scene.

The Military, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Morton, was drawn up in front of Mr. Church's house in Robinson street, where the body had been deposited. On the appearance of the corpse it was received by the whole line with presented arms and saluted by the officers, with melancholy music by a large and elegant Band.

The military then preceded the bier, in open column and inverted order, the left in front with arms reversed, the band playing a dead march. At 12 o'clock the procession moved in the following order, through Beckman, Pearl, and White-Hall streets, and up Broadway to the Church:

The Artillery.
The 6th Regiment of Militia.
Flank Companies.
Cincinnati Society.
A numerous train of Clergy of all denominations.

WITH

THE CORPSE,



PALL BEARERS.

The Gen's. Horse, appropriately dressed.
His Children and Relatives.
Physicians.

Gouverneur Morris, the funeral Orator, in his carriage
The Gentlemen of the Bar, all in deep

mourning.
The Lieutenant Governor of the State, in his carriage.
Corporation of the City of New York.
Resident Agents of Foreign Powers.
Officers of our Army and Navy.
Military and Naval Officers of Foreign Powers.
Militia Officers of the State.
The various officers of the respective Banks.
Chamber of Commerce and Merchants.
Wardens of the Port, and master of vessels in the harbor.
The President Professors, and Students of Columbia College, in mourning gowns.
St. Andrew's Society, mostly in mourning.
Tamany Society.
Mechanic Society.
Marine Society.
Citizen in General.
The Pall was supported by:
Gen. Matthew Clarkson,
Oliver Wolcott, Esq.
Richard Harrison, Esq.
Abijah Hammond, Esq.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Esq.
Richard Varick, Esq.
William Bayard, Esq. and
His Hon. Judge Lawrence.

On the top of the coffin was the General's hat and sword with boots and spurs reserved across the horse. His grey horse, dressed in mourning, was led by two black servants dressed in white, and white turbans trimmed with black.

The streets were lined with people. doors and windows were filled, principally with weeping females, and even the house tops were covered with spectators who came from all parts behold the melancholy procession.

"When the advanced platoon of the military reached the church, the whole column wheeled backward by sections from the flanks of platoons, forming a lane, bringing their muskets to a reserved order and resting the cheek on the butt of the piece in the customary attitude of grief. Through the avenue thus formed the corpse preceded by the clergy of different denominations and Society of Cincinnati, and followed by the relations of the deceased, and different public bodies, advanced to the church, the band, with drums muffled, all the time, playing a pensive, solemn air."

Funeral Oration.

On a stage erected in the portico of Trinity Church, Mr. Gouverneur Morris, having four of General Hamilton's sons, the eldest about sixteen and the youngest about six years of age, with him, rose and delivered to an immense concourse in front an extemporary Oration, which being pronounced slowly and impressively was easily committed to memory, and being very soon afterwards placed on paper is now presumed to be correct even to the language. Being shown to several gentlemen who heard it, they all agree that it comes near enough to what was actually delivered, to be presented as the oration at length.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

If on this sad, this solemn occasion, I should endeavour to move your commiseration, it would be doing injustice to that sensibility which has been so generally and so justly manifested. Far from attempting to excite your emotions I must try to repress my own, and yet I fear that instead of the language of a public speaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will struggle with my bursting heart, to portray that heroic spirit, which has flown to the mansions of bliss.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent pursuit of knowledge in your academic shades, when the first sound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, such was his zeal and so brilliant his service, that we heard his name before we knew his person. It seemed as if God had called him suddenly into existence, that he might assist to save the world.

The penetrating eye of Washington soon perceived the manly spirit which animated his youthful bosom. By that excellent Judge of men he was selected as an Aid, and thus he became early acquainted with & was a principal actor in the most important scenes of our revolution.

At the siege of York, he pertinaciously insisted—and he obtained the command of a Fort on Hope. He stormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one single man of the enemy perished. His gallant troops emulating the heroism of their chief, checked the uplifted arm and spared a foe no longer resisting. Here he closed his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favour—no, your discernment called him to public office. You sent him to the convention at Philadelphia; he there assisted in forming

that constitution which is now the bond of our union, the shield of our defence and the source of our prosperity. In signing that compact he expressed his apprehension that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation; and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics and pass through Anarchy to Despotism. We hoped better things. We confided in the good sense of the American people; and above all we trusted in the protecting Providence of the Almighty. On this important subject he never concealed his opinion. He disdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bore it as it were in his hand, exposing to every passer-by its inmost recesses. This generous indiscretion subjected him to censure from misrepresentation. His speculative opinions were treated as deliberate designs; and yet you all know how strenuous, how unrelenting were his efforts to establish and to preserve the constitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, oh! pardon that single error, in a life devoted to your service.

At a time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action, and establish order in the finances, Washington sought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and above all, he sought for sterling, incorruptible integrity. All these he found in Hamilton. The system then adopted has been the subject of much animadversion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect. Recollect the circumstances of the moment; recollect the conflict of opinion; and above all, remember that the minister of a republic must bend to the will of the people. The administration which Washington formed, was one of the most efficient, one of the best that any country was ever blest with. And the result was a rapid advance in power and prosperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is universally known.

His unsuspecting confidence in professions which he believed to be sincere, led him to trust too much to the undeserving. This exposed him to misrepresentation. He felt himself obliged to resign. The care of a rising family, and the narrowness of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profession for their support. But though he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment did he abandon the public service. He never lost sight of your interests—I declare to you, before that God in whose presence we are now so especially assembled, that in his most private and confidential conversations, the single objects of discussions and consideration were your freedom and happiness.

You will remember the state of things which again called forth Washington from his retreat to lead your armies. You know that he asked for Hamilton to be his Second in command. That venerable sage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profession, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its source. It was probable that he would soon be removed from the scene and that his Second would succeed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place—and he thought the sword of America might safely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh! my fellow-citizens, remember this solemn testimonial that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared, in the proud independence of his soul, that he never would accept of any office, unless in a foreign war he should be called on to expose his life in defence of his country. This determination was immovable. It was his fault that his opinions and his resolutions could not be changed. Knowing his own firm purpose, he was indignant at the charge that he sought for place or power. He was ambitious only of glory, but he was deeply solicitous for you. For himself he feared nothing, but he feared that bad men might, by false professions, acquire your confidence and abuse it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies our chief! Let him still be our model.—Like him, after long and faithful public service, let us cheerfully perform the social duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offence; no guile. His generous heart and hand were open to all.

Gentlemen of the Bar—You have lost your brightest ornament. Cherish and imitate his example. While, like him, with justifiable, with laudable zeal, you pursue the interests of your clients, remember, like him, the eternal principle of justice. Fellow-Citizens—You have long witnessed

his professional conduct, and in unrivaled eloquence. You know how he performed the duties of a Citizen—you know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the sacrifice of his own judgment. You have seen him contending against you, and saving your dearest interests, as it were in spite of yourselves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this testimony to the memory of my departed friend. I CHARGE YOU TO PROTECT HIS NAME—it is all he has left—that these poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But my countrymen that Fame may be rich treasure to you, so. Let it be the test by which to examine those who solicit your favor. Disregarding professions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occasion, ask, *Would Hamilton have done this thing?*

You all know how he perished. On the last scene, I cannot, I must not dwell. It might excite emotions too strong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the insulted majesty of the law. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more—let me entreat you to respect yourselves.

And now ye ministers of the everlasting God, perform your holy office and commit these ashes of our departed brother to the bosom of the Grave!

The oration being finished the corpse was carried to the grave where the usual funeral service was performed by the Reverend Bishop Moore. The troops who had entered the church yard, formed an extensive hollow square and terminated the solemnities with three volleys over the grave.

During the procession there was a regular discharge of minute guns from the Battery, by a detachment from the regiment of artillery. The different merchant vessels in the harbour wore their colors half-mast both this and the preceding day.

His Britannic Majesty's ship of war *Beaton*, captain Douglass, at anchor with the Hook, appeared in mourning the whole morning, and at 10 o'clock she commenced firing minute guns, which were continued forty-eight minutes. His Majesty's packet *Lord Charles Spencer*, Captain Cotesworth, also was in mourning and fired an equal number of guns. The French frigates *Cybele* and *Didon*, were also in full mourning both this and the preceding day, with yards peaked; they also fired minute guns during the procession. It deserves also to be mentioned that the French surgeons of these frigates went to Mr. Bayard's before his death and rendered their services. These affecting manifestations of attention will be gratefully received by our fellow-citizens, as evidence how highly the deceased was respected and esteemed by the French and English officers.

We have no observations to add—The scene was enough to melt a monument of marble.

Public Sale.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

On Wednesday the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold at the Warehouse of John TAYLOR, King Street, a variety of

Elegant Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Side boards, tables with marble tops, elegant fine boards, secretaries, card tables, breakfast and dining tables, bedsteads, candle stands, &c. &c.

Philip G. Mansfield.

July 21.

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 6th day of September next at the dwelling house of the late Captain Hedges, deceased, on Chappawamuck, near Dorchester, will be sold on a credit of twelve months at public sale, to the highest bidder, two tracts of

LAND,

situate in Prince William county, containing about twelve hundred acres, of good quality well timbered and improved, with a large portion of it low grounds suitable for meadow.

ALSO,
About twenty five likely Slaves, all the other personal property of the estate of the late Hedges.

Bonds and approved security, together with a mortgage on the land, will be required of purchasers.

The land will be sold in large or small quantities, as may be most likely to produce the price.

Tham E. Hedges, } Exr.
Seth Botts, }

July 21.

Printing executed at this Office neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,
Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond
Manufactured Tobacco.
Apply to
June 18. Wm. OXLEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,
To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.
Dolls.

1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
5 do of 1,000 make	5,000
5 do of 500	3,000
10 do of 200	2,000
20 do of 100	2,000
100 do of 50	5,000
250 do of 30	7,500
400 do of 25	10,000
1,500 do of 20	30,000
3,000 do of 15	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,	250
1 do after 2,000 do	250
1 do after 3,000 do	250
1 do after 4,000 do	250
1 do after 5,000 do	500
1 do after 6,000 do	500
1 do after 8,000 do	500
1 do after 10,000 do	500
1 do after 12,000 do	500
1 do after 13,000 do	500
1 do after 14,000 do	1,000

5,825 prizes 150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000
N. B. Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. co
** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pealant, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Little River Turnpike Company, on Wednesday night, the 25th of May last, a Negro man named GABRIEL. He is about 21 years of age, a tolerable black man, his height not exactly known, but is about a middle size and likely. It is not recollected that he has any particular marks, except that his master (Mr. Harrison Fitzhugh, from whom he was hired for this year by the Company) informs that he had a very perceptible mark on one of his ankles, occasioned by a cut. It is expected he left Fairfax county with Fox, a negro man belonging to Mr. John Washington, and who, it is supposed, has gone to the neighborhood of Mattox Bridge, in Westmoreland county. If taken up in this county, Five Dollars reward will be paid, and if out of the county the above reward, on securing him in any jail so that he may be got again, or on delivery to.

Richard Ratcliffe,

Superintendent for the L. R. T. Company.
July 12. 24W

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Cub Run Ford, within three miles of Centerville, a Negro man named CHASE, formerly the property of Robert Losson, (sometime since owner of the Ocean Iron Works): he had on, when he left home, ozonburgs shirt and trousers, country wove striped cotton waistcoat, a new coat of mixed cloth, and indifferent hat and shoes. He is about 60 years of age, and somewhat grey, has been hurt in one of his knee pans, which causes him to walk lame, and that leg is smaller than the other; he much resembles a Guinea negro and is about 5 feet 3 inches high. Whoever apprehends and secures said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

He was seen in several places on Monday the 2d of July, travelling on the main road between his home and Alexandria.

Samuel Oliver,
Fairfax County, Virginia.

July 3.

co311

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE

At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
2 do. Sannabs,
2 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago,
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Consisting of
5 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannabs,
1 do. Caffahs,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 sets Tea China,
Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco and leather shoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 case Marini's Compasses,
10 cots Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 bls. Beef No. 1. and
A large quantity of red Seal Leather.

June 4. d

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 5th instant. By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

July 2. d4w

POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held according to law, at Gadsby's tavern in Alexandria, on Monday the 6th day of August next, when the Treasurer's account, with other papers as relate to the Company's affairs, will be laid before them for their consideration. By Order,
Joseph Carleton,
Treasurer for the Potomack Company.

July 7. d

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the household business of a small family. As considerable trust will necessarily be reposed in her, liberal wages will be given to one of good character, and none else need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 16. d

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit Virginia district, in the suit of Hepburn and Dundas against Thomas West, in chancery—will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th of August next, at 12 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same hour,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate on Hunting Creek, in the County of Fairfax and Commonwealth of Virginia, within one mile of the town of Alexandria, and near to the Cameron Mills, whereon major Thomas West now resides, supposed to contain from fifty to eighty acres.

Also,
on the same day will be offered for sale,
The residue of said Thos. West's Land, lying on the northwest line of the patent of Carr and Simpson, adjacent to the tract before mentioned, not disposed of by the said Thomas West at the time certain mortgages were made by him to Hepburn and Dundas.

Richard M. Scott,
F. Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } Com's
July 12. d1s

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the County of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a lock of white hair on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.
July 11. d

JOSEPH SMITH,

Has for Sale, at his store on King Street, Alexandria,

10 bales MUSLINS,
100 pieces best German Dowlas,
2 bales Flemish Sheeting,
Scotch Osnaburg, Britanias,
Cambric Mullins, Mullin and Silk Shawls,
Nankeens, Bandannoes,
Lutestrings, Kid Gloves,
15 hds. W. I. Rum,
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Holland and Country Gin,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Spinning Cotton,
Cradling and Grass Scythe,
Sickles and Spikes, Wrapping Paper,
N. S. Plaitter, Herrings,
Good FLOUR for family use.

He will Rent,
For 1, 2 or 3 years, the Dwelling he now occupies on Royal Street.
June 28. eo

Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay,

HAVING THIS DAY
Entered into partnership under the firm of Hackley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt Streets, near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of
Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Warranted Genuine, viz:
London particular Madeira,
in pipes and half do.

Lisbon,
Culmana and Malaga
Port of an excellent quality in bottles,
Medoca Claret, in cases of two doz.

Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugars,
Syrup and Molasses,
London bottled Porter,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
Holland and country Gin,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,
Fig Blue, Madder, Copperas, Blainstone,
Salt Petre and Allom,
English and country Gunpowder,
Shot, assorted,
Georgia Cotton,
Imperial,
Hyson Chalang,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
and
Souchongs, assorted
Best Green Coffee,
Spices of every kind,
Dutham and Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's Snuff,
Spanish Segars of a good quality,
Baker salt for table use,
Pipes in boxes,
Wrapping Paper,
Best 3 star Oil,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Olives,
Seal Leather,
Demijohns,
Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4. d6eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY

BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street one door east of the house occupied Dr. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.
June 4. d6eo

For Sale,

A two story frame HOUSE and LOT, on the north side of Prince Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets, at present occupied by Thomas Williams, for terms apply to
Samuel Craig.

June 8. 24W

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

BENJAMIN BROWN,
Formerly of the firm of M'Pherson and Brown, Baltimore.)

Respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of Burr Mill Stones, in St. Patrick Street, between King and Cameron Streets, near Davey Davey's, Alexandria, and solicits a share of patronage: He flatters himself his work will be found equal, if not superior, to any executed in this place, as will appear by a certificate from Jonathan and John Ellicott, which will be shown on application at the Manufactory.

Now on hand a number of
First Quality STONES,
ready made from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 6.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
FRESH BURR BLOCKS.

June 6. 24W33

LOTS to LET,

FOR EVER.

One on the fourth side of Prince Street, bounded on the north by Prince Street 100 feet, on the west by Patrick Street 88 feet, on the south by a 15 feet alley, on the East by a 3 feet 5 inch alley, 88 feet to the beginning, to prevent further trouble my price if taken this summer is one hundred dollars per year; one more LOT on Prince Street 20 feet front and 88 feet back to the 16 feet alley with the privilege of the 3 feet 5 inch alley; one more LOT on the north side of Duke Street bounded on the south by Duke Street 213 feet 5 inches, on the west by Patrick Street 88 feet, on the north by a 16 feet alley, this may be divided to suit the renter.

Alexander Perry.
July 16. collt

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, in the District of Columbia, administration on the personal estate of Charles Jamieson, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the seventeenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this seventeenth day of July, 1804.

Andrew Jamieson,
Administrator of Chas. Jamieson.
N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the above named administrator.
July 17. eo4w

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY.

Pursuant to several decrees of the high Court of Chancery, held at the city of Richmond, dated on the 22d day of September and 1st of October, 1801, the 26th of March, and 15th Sept. 1802.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Expressed by said decrees to have been mortgaged by William Armistead and Anne Cary his wife, to a certain Abraham Morehouse, of the town of Alexandria, and to have been transferred by said Abraham Morehouse to Jesse Simms of said town, and to be lying and being on Bull Run, in Prince William County, and to contain eleven hundred and forty acres. It is expected that those who wish to purchase will examine the land. The sale will take place at Jas. Wigginton's tavern in Hay Market, in the said county of Prince William, on Friday 13th day of July, 1804.

Thomas Lee, sen. } Com'rs.
Gerard Alexander, }
June 12. eids

FOR SALE,
Or Exchange for Wet or Dry Goods,

A HOUSE and LOT situated on St. Asaph between Prince and Queen Streets. The house is 24 by 18 feet, two stories with two rooms on each floor, and the lot enclosed with a yard, garden and smoke house. Apply to
Robert Lamphier,
King Street.

June 22. eo

LANDS for SALE.

Will positively be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 8th of August next,

2000 Acres of LAND,

In that part of the County of Loudon on Sugar Land Run, lately attached to Fairfax, about 20 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from the Federal City. It will be laid off in farms of about 200 acres each, so as to combine a sufficiency of timber and water to each farm, in which it abounds, and that of the best quality, and adapted to the use of plauter; several of them are improved with tolerable good dwelling houses, out houses, orchards &c. and rented to tenants until the first day of January next, when possession may be had with liberty to the purchaser to feed this fall, two of the farms will be laid off at the forks of the great road leading from the back country to the Great Falls, George Town Federal City, and Alexandria, where the situation for a public house, store or distillery, is equal to any in the state.

The terms are one fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of making the deeds, the balance to be paid in three years from the day of sale in annual payments, and deed of trust to be given at the same time to secure the different payments. Mr. Henry Gannell, the surveyor, will show the land, who lives near it, with a plat thereof. The above lands were conveyed to me some time past by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. and the title clear of all incumbrance whatever, for further information apply to Mr. Gannell, or the subscriber.

B. Dade.
N. B. The sale to begin at the forks of the road, where checks formerly lived.
June 23. 24Wds.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

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